

Illustrated

OF BELLEVILLE, AND VICTORIA GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE BENJAMIN,
AT THE OFFICE, CORNER OF FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, LIBERTY IN THE UNESSENTIAL, CHARITY IN ALL.

SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER ANNUM
IF SENT BY MAIL TWENTY SHILLINGS.

VOL. XII.

BELLEVILLE, CANADA, SATURDAY

JANUARY 18, 1846.

NO. VIII.

MINUTES, &c.

[Continued from our last.]

Your committee recommend that they be allowed the sum of seven pounds ten shillings, provided they shall extend a similar sum for the like purpose. And that Mr. Gwynne be required to provide for the proper expenditure of said amount and report said expenditure to the Council.

9th.—That the report of Isaac Denike and Robert McCann on the application of Stephen Burd for a road in Hungerford be read. The sum of £7 10 as compensation for said road out of the District funds.

10th.—That with regard to No. 8 of road report deferred last Session of the Council be read a claim of Robt. R. Perry for compensation from James W. Smith for a road in the 5th con. of Sidney.

Your committee recommend that the agreement made between the said parties be confirmed, and said road be opened.

11th.—That the petition of James G. Downing praying for the sum of £10, to secure the Hungerford Bridge, be granted provided Mr. Downing shall expend a like sum for said purpose.

12th.—That the petition of Thomas Graham praying to have leave to occupy a Government allowance, between the 1st of January 1846 and the 4th con. of Hungerford, be not granted.

13th.—That the petition of William Downing and John R. Ketchum praying for grant of money for the road leading from Hungerford to Madoe, cannot be granted at present owing to the want of funds, however desirous your Committee may be to improve that very important road, but that the sum of seven pounds ten shillings be granted to cover the bridge at this mill, and that Mr. Gwynne present the same and report to the Council thereon.

14th.—That with regard to the resolution moved by Mr. Hufman and seconded by Mr. McTaggart that the sum of £200 be paid to build a bridge across the River Trent at Frankford, your committee recommend that said amount be allowed for said purpose to be payable as soon as there are sufficient funds on hand, which your committee are of opinion will not be before February 1847. Provided always that the inhabitants of that neighborhood shall subscribe & pay any and all further sums which may be necessary for the completion of said bridge and provided also that Benjamin Gwynne and John Lord be a committee to act with the said Mr. Gwynne in the perfect completion of said bridge in a good substantial manner, under the aforesaid conditions.

15th.—That the petition of William White Peter Chard and others praying for aid to build a bridge across Raydon creek on lot No. 16 in the 8th con. of Sidney, be granted.

16th.—That the petition of Daniel Ostrom Eljah Ketchum & others praying for aid to build a bridge on road No. 5 in the 1st con. of Sidney be granted this viz.—That the Pathmaster of road divisions Nos 4 & 6 being on each side of road division No. 5, do severally expend one third of the cost of the bridge, or respective parts, for the repairing, or re-building said bridge and that Daniel Ostrom pathmaster do superintend the same.

17th.—That having been taken into consideration the report of the District Surveyor with regard to the Lake bridge. Your Committee recommend the Council to authorize him to proceed with the same, and that the said Surveyor be authorized to borrow the sum of £200 for the purpose, and that the said Surveyor be authorized to add the amount of said bridge, but said old bridge not to be in any way disturbed until the new one shall be payable with terms.

18th.—That with regard to the District Surveyor's report on the road from Belleville to Canaan's Mills your Committee think better to await the decision of the Government on Mr. Birdall's report with regard to the same, and to petition the Legislature for the Macadamizing said road.

19th.—That the application of Mr. Canniff and Mr. McTaggart for the sum of £37 10 to repair O'Brien's bridge provided the inhabitants expend a like sum; be granted; subject to the condition specified, and that Mr. John Douglas, Mr. and Mr. J. Trecher, Jr. be requested to act as a committee to report to the District Surveyor in the completion of the work in accordance with the above conditions.

20th.—That with regard to the petition of Edward Lloyd and others, praying that over the road of the statute labour of Road division No. 1 in the 1st con. of Huntington be done on the road on lot No. 1 in the 5th con. of Thurlow be granted, and that the pathmaster be instructed to that effect.

21st.—That the several petitions of Henry Kimmerly & others, Alexander W. Bag and others praying for aid to build a bridge over Salmon river at Laziers Mills, your committee cannot grant any further grant than that given by the 9th clause of the road report of Nov. Session 1845.

22nd.—That the application of Mr. Cummings for the sum of £200 for building a bridge across marsh creek between lots Nos 17 & 18 in the 1st con. of Rawdon, cannot be granted but the committee recommend that he be paid the sum of £25 out of the said last tax of the Township of Rawdon, so soon as there shall be a good and sufficient bridge built thereon. And that Mr. J. Cummings be a Committee to expend the same, and report thereon.

23.—That the petition of Charles Marler Thomas Andrews and others praying to have liberty to lay out their statute labour in opening the government allowance between lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 10th con. of Huntington and lot No. 1 intersects the posts between lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 10th con. of the 8th con., near the Madoe road, be granted.

24.—That the consideration of the application of Mr. S. Johns for a bridge at the Marmora works be deferred till next Session of the Council.

25th.—That with regard to the application of S. B. Shipman and others for aid to build a bridge over the river Miron in Tyandaga your committee recommend that if the inhabitants furnish one half of the amount required for a good & substantial bridge over said river the council ought to grant them the other half of the amount, provided said bridge be laid according to the plan of the District Surveyor, and approved by him.

Report adopted with the exception of the 5th clause amended.

Signed, ROBERT PARKER, Chairman, District Council, Committee Room.

13th Feb. 1846.

Mr. Hufman presented the bill of Mr. Gid. on Turner road surveyor which was read and referred to be laid before the committee on finance.

Moved by Mr. Hufman and seconded by Mr. Canniff.—That David Yeomans pathmaster be instructed to lay out the statute labour on the Township line road commencing at the Bridge at Thomas Ward's and work south to the top of the hill in front of Township line, in the second con. of said Township.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hufman, seconded by Mr. Canniff.—That John Patterson be directed by the clerk to pay over the school money to the hands for school District No. 15 in the 6th con. of Sidney to the trustees of said division for school purposes.—Carried.

Council adjourned for one hour.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Luke presented the petition of Thomas Harris, Mr. Ray and James Luke Trustees and others of School District No. 4 in the Township of Madoe, which was read and deferred until next session.

Moved by Mr. Hufman, seconded by Mr. Canniff.—That Albert Gilbert pathmaster of the 1st con. of Sidney, be instructed to open the 40 foot road between lots Nos 24 & 25 from the 1st con. of Sidney to the 2nd con. of Sidney and that the same be required to the pathmaster of the same.

Moved by Mr. Canniff, seconded by Mr. Luke.—That the Council go into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the petition of petitioning the Legislature respecting the improvement of the Madawaska Road.—Carried.

Mr. Canniff in the Chair.

Council resumes, your committee respectfully report.—That they recommend the Ward prepare petition to the Legislature in the name of the Council sitting forth the advantages of communication with the large lumber Districts on each side of the river, and to the trustees, and to them for funds to open a good Summer road on the most direct route thereto, also to macadamize a road direct from Belleville to Madoe from the 1st con. of the Township of Thurlow to the hands of Tudor and north thereon, and to survey and sold at a low rate to drive a speedy settlement thereof, and that Mr. Luke be authorized to assist the Ward in drawing said petition.—Report adopted.

Signed, JOSEPH CANNIFF, Chairman, Committee room, 13th Feb 1846.

Moved by Mr. Luke, seconded by Mr. McTaggart.—That Peter Young pathmaster of the 8th con. of Madoe, be ordered to expend the statute labour of his beat on the allowance of road across lot No. 12 between the 8th & 9th con. of said Township, and that the clerk acknowledge the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Canniff, seconded by Mr. Hufman.—That the 5th clause of the road report, be thus amended.—That the pathmaster of the 8th con. of Madoe, be ordered to open a creek bridge in the Township of Thurlow shall perform 25 days statute labour thereon, and the pathmaster of Point Ann beat do expend 10 days statute labour thereon, and that the pathmaster on the westward said beat, be not required to perform any statute labour, but received.

Moved by Mr. Guffin seconded by Mr. Hufman.—That with regard to the petition in this District it is expedient, that the District Surveyor do send an examination by the Board of Works.—Carried.

The District surveyor report, respecting the expenses incurred in the improvement of the Good and Court House was read, and ordered to be laid before the committee on finance.

Moved by Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Canniff.—That the Council go into a committee of the whole on finance.—Carried.

Mr. Hart in the Chair.

Council resumes, your committee on finance respectfully report, that they recommend the payment of the following account:—

Advertisements, £ 4 6 11

2nd Genl. Turner road surveyor for two roads, 7th, 5th and 6th con. of Sidney, 0 18 9

3rd Genl. Turner road surveyor for road from Broadwood road from 3rd B. W. Mayers for expenses in case of schoolhouses, by clerk, 0 15 0

5th Peter O'Billy a quarters salary, 10 0 0

6th Geo. Benjamin for nurse for George O'Brien's child at 6s. per week as required during this quarter, 3 18 0

7th John Dunn for Bridge at Elavner, 9 0 0

8th To the credit of John Cooper and for alterations and repairs of Court House, 158 15 9

To credit of J. Eves for painting extra extras and varying, 83 4 0

To credit George Nelson do do John A. Gordon, 16 14 10

do do Amos Fry, 6 2 0

do do Benjamin F. Davy for tank in Court House, 36 5 9

9th To Isaac Denike, Dr. Surgeon's fee quarters salary £10, 16 5 0

10th To Hugh McGinnis Jr. for further report, 0 10 0

They further report, that they have received the reports of Mr. Ostrum, Mr. Totton, Mr. Eads, Mr. Longwell, Messrs. Superintendents of common schools with their respective vouchers, and recommended that their accounts be published with the minutes of the Council.

They further reported that in the case of Grace Hartman a Lunatic recommended that the clerk be instructed to write to Mr. Jacob Hartman of Ernest Town, requesting him to provide for her safety and comfort, and if not attended to, that he be prosecuted for funds for her support as the Council cannot be expected to provide for her maintenance in future.

And further that your committee acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Vaneck from Mr. Guffin of £23 10s, and Messrs. Hufman and Ketchum two receipts from B. J. Gwynne, for money for repairing of Frankford Bridge amounting to £2 12s 11d.

11th.—Your committee acknowledge with many thanks the Treasures report they feel it highly satisfactory that he has liquidated all claims against him, and be to assure him that they have given as few orders as possible upon him, and that they highly approve of his future conduct in all claims against the District, and to correct all errors whilst funds are in his hands, and shall consider a great Desideratum to have all matters between the two Districts finally arranged, they have every confidence that the Treasurer has both the will and the power to so with entire satisfaction to the Council.

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NEGRO REVOLT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Friday morning an insurrection of the negroes took place on the plantation of Messrs. Hewitt, Heran & Co., about ten miles below the city, on the line of the Mexican Gulf railway.

As far as we can gather from the various statements afloat, we believe the following particulars are as correct as can be obtained at present.

A negro man belonging to Mr. Hewitt had been refractory for some time past, for which he was threatened with punishment.

On Friday last, about noon, he committed another fault and became abusive. The overseer ordered him to be whipped, and called the driver to lay him down by force for that purpose.

The negro replied that no white man should ever whip him and live. This appeared to be the signal for an outbreak, for the driver then refused to perform his duty. The overseer finding himself powerless and in danger, went for assistance to the adjoining plantation of Mr. Sidney Storey, and returned with Mr. Batts, his overseer, each being armed.

On entering the plantation they found the negroes, about seventy in number, had quitted their work, and many of the men were grouped together, as if in consultation. The two overseers, who were armed, and the driver, then turned to their work forthwith or all should be punished.

Just at this moment Mr. Storey entered, having a sword cane in his hand. The overseers did scarcely cease speaking when the negro driver bid them defiance, and calling to the others, he shouted:—"Now let us kill them all—liberty or death!"

Here a general melee commenced, and each of the whites were wounded by the blows which the negroes used. Mr. Batts was clinched by the driver, when Mr. Storey drew the sword from his case and stabbed the latter, but he would not let go his hold, and the other overseer then fired and shot him dead on the spot.

The cars coming in sight at this time on their way up means were taken by the whites to the aid of Mr. Storey and the two overseers, who were some eight or ten paces off. Fortunately six or seven hunters, with their fowling pieces, were returning to town, and went to the aid of Mr. Storey and the two overseers.

With their assistance the revolt was checked, and several of the negroes fled from the plantation, some of them badly wounded; and one was killed as he was aiming a second blow at one of the last named party.

The women and children in the neighborhood were gathered together very speedily, placed in the cars, and sent to town.

Yesterday all the planters of that section fled themselves into the city, and investigation, and ordered every male negro on Messrs. Hewitt, Heran & Co.'s plantation to be severely flogged, which sentence was carried into immediate effect. We learn farther that some seven or eight of the ringleaders are still in the woods.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

The Galveston steam packet at New Orleans from Galveston, furnishes intelligence from Texas to the 10th inst., and the news from the city of Mexico up to the 21st of January, three or four days later than the last advices.

Extracts from the Corpus Christi Gazette of the 20th inst., and the intelligence that Mr. Shidell, our Minister to Mexico, left the capital on the 17th of January, on his return to the United States. The passport for which he applied was refused him by the Government, but he was furnished with an escort to Vera Cruz. The passport was refused upon the ground that he was not a special minister of the United States for the settlement of the affairs of Texas, his application being that of a Minister Plenipotentiary, which was in violation of the agreement made with Heran's Government to receive a special minister for a special purpose only.

On the 14th of January, the Minister of War issued an order for the unattached officers, (officers and soldiers) in depot, to repair immediately to the frontier, and join the army concentrating upon the Rio Grande for the defence of their common rights.

The troops in the United States are about 5,000. These alone are sufficient to officer an army of 100,000 men.

The committee are unable to judge from the discordant reports in the newspapers as to the part of your speech which relates to the timber duties, what may be the nature and extent of the alterations you contemplate in them. But the reports all agree in asserting to you the intention of making some reduction in the existing duties on foreign timber. They anxiously hope that you may be induced on reconsideration to forego that intention.

So large a proportion of the value of timber consists in the cost of its conveyance from the place of its growth to the markets of the United Kingdom, that a firm and effective competition (such as must be needed to the interests of the consumers independent of all other considerations) cannot be sustained by the distant British Colonies in America against the nearer ports in the north of Europe, unless a duty be charged upon the timber imported from the latter quarter, at least equal to the difference of freight between the two.

The average freight current for the year 1845 from Canada and New Brunswick to London, was £1 18s 9d per load; while the average freight from Norway, Sweden, Prussia, and Russia, was 17s 6d; showing that foreign timber has an advantage in freight of £1 1s 3d per load over colonial timber.

The whole apparent protection now existing in favour of colonial sawn timber, is 25s. 5d., and on heavy timber, is 25s. 2d. The amount of real protection, in favour of the consumers independent of all other considerations, is 22s. 5d. 11d. per load on sawn and heavy timber respectively, and of that small amount about 22s. 5d. per load on the average is received by the colonial governments as duty on all timber cut on the crown lands, while on Canadian and pine timber, which comes immediately in competition with Baltic timber, it is 4s. 2d. per load.

The committee take the liberty of remarking that the sugar of the West India Colonies, an article of at least equal importance with timber to the consumers of this country, is still to enjoy a minimum protection of about 45 per cent against foreign additional charge for freight and the North American colonists will naturally complain, if at the same moment both their main articles of export should be deprived of all favour on introduction into the mother country.

The committee are satisfied that the strongest feelings of attachment to this country and of loyalty to her Majesty the Queen prevail almost universally in the North American Colonies, and that, in the event of a war unfortunately occurring between England and the United States, no portion of the population of the empire would be found more zealous and efficient in protecting the national honour, and supporting the national honour, than the inhabitants of those colonies.

With much diffidence, but with earnestness, the committee implore you to reflect upon the charge which may be brought in the sentiments of the colonists if they are to consider that their most important interests are disregarded in Imperial legislation; and if on the one hand they are offered a free interchange of commodities with the United States (where colonial produce is now subject to prohibitory duties), while on the other hand they have no preference as colonists in the markets of the mother country to be fortified by a union with the powerful neighbours.

The chairman of this association and myself have been deputed to attend you, and give any explanations on the subject of this letter, or any information that we can give or procure for you in relation to it.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient humble servant.

(Signed) R. CARTER, Hon. Sec.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET-SHIP.

TORONTO.

From the N. Y. Com. Adm. Mar. 4.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing packet ship Toronto, Capt. Tinker, has just arrived from London, via Portland. Left the latter port the 9th of February, and has made the passage in twenty-two days. When in lat 45, and from longitude 42 to 53, Captain T. had to drive his ship through quantities of ice.

The failure of the potato crop continued to be the subject of general interest and remark. There is nothing new from Ireland. The country continues to be a scene of excitement and agitation.

The Times of the 7th has an article commencing the course of Mr. Calhoun.

The House of Commons had been almost exclusively engaged upon railway bill—especially for Ireland—during the two days of which we have accounts.

In the other house the Marquis of Clanricarde had brought forward a proposition of relief for Ireland.

LORD MORPETH.—The morning Chronicle speaks of the triumphant enthusiasm with which Yorkshire has just restored to Lord Morpeth the honor of its representation, which, it says, was not needed to proclaim the downfall of the Corn Law.

The decisive blow had been struck before the West Riding formally entered the field.

There is work still to be done to make good the victory of free trade; but Lord Morpeth resumes his post as a leader when the forces of the enemy are confused and heart-fainted, and when they can see nothing before them but rout and surrender.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In answer to Mr. PATTERSON.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, and that with respect to the contemplated reduction of duties, the Government intended that the remission on each class should take effect, taking of course the usual security against an increase in the duties, but not ultimately become law. Corn would be dealt with in the same way.

MR. WATSON, after a brief statement, asked leave to re-introduce his bill of last session for the further repeal of enactments imposing pains and penalties upon his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, on account of religion.

SIR JAMES GALEAH would not oppose the introduction of the bill, but informed the house

that the matter was anticipated by the Government, and that the Lord Chancellor in the Upper House, having brought in a similar bill, founded on the recommendations of the criminal law commissioners, and this measure the Government will support.

MR. WATSON was given to Mr. Watson to introduce the bill.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

MR. O'CONNELL gave notice that he would move the resolution (this day) in the House of Commons, that the Government should be called upon to take the most effectual measures for the relief of the famine and distress in Ireland.

He would also move a question in relation to the previous day, presented to the house a report of Dr. Playfair and Mr. Lindley.

He did not come down farther than November 25, there were in the House of Commons commissions of inquiry into the scarcity in Ireland. Had the right hon. baronet received communications from these commissions?

SIR J. GRAHAM said he had from time to time received communications, through the Lord Lieutenant, from the commission that had been appointed; and these communications related to the present position of the people of Ireland.

MR. O'CONNELL asked the right hon. baronet to lay those communications on the table.

SIR J. GRAHAM replied, that if the hon. and learned member would postpone his question to the next day, he (Sir J. Graham) would see what portion of those communications could with propriety be laid on the table.

THE PURCHASE OF MAISE.

MR. FOSTER wished to ask the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether there was any truth in a report current out of doors, that Government had purchased or suggested the purchase of a quantity of maize or Indian corn for this market in the United States of America. Mr. Foster added, that he did not believe the report himself, but that he believed it to be true.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered, that immediately after the receipt by the Government, of the report of Dr. Playfair and Mr. Lindley, which had been laid upon the table, the right hon. baronet, the First Lord of the Treasury, and himself, consulted upon the course proper to be taken, and orders were given for purchasing in the United States a certain quantity of maize for the consumption of the people of Ireland.

CORN LAWS.

MR. P. MILES gave notice on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair to go into committee on the Government measure with respect to corn, he would move as an amendment that the House go into committee that day six o'clock.

MR. O'CONNELL cheered from various parts of the House.

EFFECT OF SIR ROBERT PEEL'S SPEECH ON THE CORN MARKET.—It is well deserving of notice that the announcement of Sir Robert Peel's intended change in the corn-laws has produced scarcely any effect on the corn market.

The price of wheat, instead of going down with the ruin, as it ought to have done according to the confident assertions of monopolist writers and speakers has slightly risen in several markets, and is now at a serious extent.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF POTATOES.—Yesterday the price of potatoes advanced and sold on some kinds 1s per cwt. A pound of good potatoes cannot now be purchased under 1d. and 1-2; and for one pound of the best, the charge is, with very few exceptions 1-2-3, or 1-2-4 to 10 per four pound lot, the price having advanced 1-2 within the last two or three days.

THE PANIC IN IRELAND.

WEXFORD, Feb. 3.—The prices of all descriptions of agricultural stock, particularly in the article of the pork, have been considerably depreciated since the publication of Sir Robert Peel's speech on the corn laws.

Pigs that average 43s. to 44s. per cwt. a fortnight back, could not bring 35s. at a fortnight ago, on Wednesday, and a complete panic seemed to have seized both buyer and seller. The latter, except in one trifling instance, refusing with his stock rather than submit to the reduced prices tendered.

THE EFFECT OF SIR ROBERT PEEL'S SPEECH ON SATURDAY'S MARKET was positively felt. Grain, if bought at all, was purchased at much lower quotations than the previous day. Pork, beef, butter, eggs, all commodities in fact, but potatoes, tumbled.

Potatoes, however, I regret to say, from the progress of the rot, advanced 3s. and this, as I stated a few days since, at a period when the rate of remuneration for agricultural labor is 2-3 per cent, and a diet a few woppers.

The inevitable consequence of this is already manifesting itself. Fever is fearfully on the increase both here and in Kerry, and unless the most vigorous efforts are made to facilitate the employment of the laboring class, and to induce them to exchange their labor for the means of purchasing commodities for human consumption, the pestilence of 1817, also the result of scarcity, will be no proportion to what it likely to ensue shortly.

APPREHENDED CORN RIOTS IN GALWAY.

THE GOVERNMENT has again learned the necessity of increasing its military force in Galway. The following appears in the *Galway Herald* of yesterday.

A troop of the 15th Light Dragoons from Cork arrived here on Tuesday, under the command of Captain Hamilton, for the purpose, it is said, of repressing any outbreak among the people which may arise, owing to the exportation of corn from this port.

Two companies of the 80th are likewise expected—one from Longshere, the other from the 1st Buffs, in the latter position, if so, we may expect the increase of troops will have been caused by the posting of a threatening notice at the Gas house last week, to the effect, that the merchant stores would be broken down by the people, if any further exportation of corn was attempted.

Her Majesty's steamer, the *Sironah*, arrived at this port on Monday evening, and anchored at the wharf.

The opinion we expressed yesterday, that the protest for Ireland had passed its strength, has been confirmed. Funds have experienced a further advance of nearly 1 per cent, and Exchequer Bills are 58 1/2.

WE HEAR THAT the payments to the Accountant General by railway companies amount to £5,000,000. From that to £10,000,000 was our estimate from the commencement.

WE HAD THAT the first estimate of the amount that would be actually paid to the Accountant General, by the railway companies, with the assumption of official authority, was £5,000,000.

THE RAILWAY DEPOSITS have lately attained the amount paid in for railway deposits at not more than £5,000,000. The purchase money of the railway companies, which have been effected for behoof of railway committees, who are now re-investing the Stock and Exchequer Bills which they had previously advanced to the Accountant General in money.—(Morning Chronicle, Feb. 6th.)

INDIA AND CHINA.

THE HONORABLE THE 1st of January contains the affair of the Ministry.

THE LONG EXPECTED crisis in the affairs of the Punjab has at last taken place. The Sikh army, anxious for plunder, crossed the Sutlej to the north of 30,000 men with 70 pieces of artillery.

THEIR SHARP-SHOOTERS fired upon some English soldiers sent to reconnoitre, and their main body, under the command of the Governor General, and the entire territory on the left bank of the Sutlej, producing a revenue of £750,000, had been confiscated and annexed to our dominions.

ACCORDING TO the last account, the forces of the Sikhs were advancing to attack Peshawar, where Governor Sir John Lubbock, with a body of British troops, had thrown up some temporary intrenchments, and was preparing to repulse their attack.

THE PUNJAB and native troops were hurrying from all sides to the frontiers for the purpose of co-operating with General Sir John Little.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL and command-in-chief, Sir John Lubbock, has been ordered to annex the whole Sikh territory to our dominions.

THE RANCE, who it appears, has remained in the capital, declares having done everything in her power to avoid hostilities, having been unable to restrain the soldiers.

OUR ALEXANDRIA correspondent writes on the 22nd inst. that the British army, consisting of 150,000 men, on the 21st of December, had been ordered to march.

THE FIGHTING was not yet over when the express left on the 23d. A great number of the killed were killed; 55 pieces of cannon had fallen into the hands of the English, who also suffered considerable loss.

GENERAL LITTLE was repulsed at the onset, but the efforts of Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir H. English army.

IT IS BELIEVED that the Sikhs were obliged to retreat on the 24th inst. following the day, the 24th of December.

FROM THE *ALGERA* Uthkur, Dec. 24th.

REPORTS FROM native sources are current in our Bazaar, that Gen. Sir J. H. Little, after an action with the Sikh troops, has obtained a victory, inflicting on them a great slaughter, and himself suffering a loss of some eight officers and 400 or 500 men killed and wounded.

IT IS ALSO said that a detachment of the 2nd Grenadiers, of probably 200 men, escorted by the treasure for the Governor General's camp, have been attacked, and suffered considerably.

FRANCE.

WE HAVE PARADES of the 4th ult. The correspondence of the Morning Chronicle says that the Emperor Napoleon has put an end to the right of search given to a long debate in the Chamber of Deputies.

AFTER clamoring for six months for the merit of having forced Napoleon to put an end to the treaties of 1813 and 1815, after repeated declarations on the part of its organs that the new convention was all that was required to vindicate the honor of France, the opposition in the French chambers has all of a sudden discovered that by the new convention France is in a worse position than before, and that the treaties of 1813 and 1815 were inflicting a blow to be preferred to that of 1815.

THE CONVENTION of 1845, by merely substituting the plan of offering the flag, for that of offering the sword, has not only failed to destroy the means of defeating the flag in slaves, though it has impeded it.

THE SLAVEHOLDERS and advocates of slavery are disappointed, because they expected that they are now getting a new crusade against the convention of 1815, on the plea that it does not fulfil the wishes of the Emperor, which was that the national flag of France should be again placed under the exclusive surveillance of its officers.

MR. BLISS, who was the first to complain of the right of search; Mr. Dupin, the paid agent and advocate of the slaveholders of Guadeloupe; Mr. Levasseur, and Mr. Vivied, are accordingly the foremost in the Chamber.

THE RESULT of the division on Tuesday was not very encouraging to the hopes of the Opposition.

THE AMENDMENT of Mr. Bliss, which was to the effect that the wish of the Chamber would have been fulfilled, if, while protecting the right of humanity, the convention, and the right of search, the Chamber had not attacked the national flag, was rejected by the largest majority that has appeared during the present session.

THE NUMBER of votes against the amendment was 218, and for it 144, leaving a majority of 74.

THE EVENTUALITY of the Opposition journal is a subject for observation, but there is little to be

remarks that would interest a foreign reader.

A postscript to our correspondent's letter of Wednesday, only.

"The discussion on the address to the Deputies went on to day as usual. The sixth paragraph, relating to the Ministry, was discussed at length, and with the words 'information' substituted on the motion of M. de Tracy, for words originally introduced, viz: 'official traffic'."

ON THE 7th, which speaks of the affairs of the La Plata, Mr. Drouin de Lhuys spoke for some time, declaring that the ministry itself appeared with great advantage before the Chamber, consequence of the late victory.

MR. BLISS, in his speech, however, far from previous conduct in this matter, and declared that never had any line of policy been more

HE NEXT reviewed the conduct of England, which he asserted, to be on this occasion, always, most energetic.

THE HONORABLE DEPUTY at last concluded, and cries from the centre of "enough," while a voice from the left exclaimed, "Why does not the minister reply?"

ON THE 8th, M. Guizot made a sign that he did not intend to speak, and a paragraph was adopted. Mr. Ayllon had given notice of an amendment to the constitution, but he withdrew it, declaring that it was useless to present it, as there did not seem any chance of its being carried.

MR. TERREUX COMPANIE then proposed an additional paragraph, to come after that just adopted, declaring that the French Government ought to be more active in the affairs of Malacca.

THE HONORABLE DEPUTY was explaining his views on the question when your reporter left the Chamber.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14th 1846.

WE ARE perfectly aware, that the expression of any opinion by us, as to the policy or impolicy of Sir Robert Peel's contemplated alteration of the Corn Laws, and of the protective measures, can neither advance or retard the cause of free trade, nor show the Imperial Government any attempt to persuade. But we have seen the day, when on a former occasion the legitimate trade of the Colonies, was sacrificed to what is termed the general policy of the Empire, and we have no hesitation in saying that we see those days again approaching; and as entertaining views at variance with those announced by the Leader of the British Ministry we desire to shew why we differ.

THE PROTECTIVE system is not a fancy of yesterday; Twelve years ago we advocated the measure, and then we stood alone. We have since had the satisfaction of beholding the leading men and Journals of those days fall into our way.

FOR IN addition to the great evil attending upon our being so far from the sea board, the heavy ruinous costs of forwarding produce in Canada, will arrest the Trade.

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but thousands. Then continue this for the future, bearing in mind as the last ten years have increased our population from 5, to 15, and our export of wheat from 30, to 200, and then estimate the proportionate increase of population from 15, to 200, and what abundance will not the same period or peace. Inward. We then ask the candid reader, if this consideration should not have claimed for us some protection. Would it not have been well done by Great Britain and Ireland, to contain but 27,000,000. That every Colony will be made to suffer more or less by this new policy, we in Wharfedale, other portions in India, other in other articles, but all will suffer, so that in fact although at the first glance, it would appear that we are only surrendering to the great demands of the Colonies, the facts are but too apparent, that the larger numbers are now yielding to the smaller. It is true, that we owe something for the protection we are afforded by the Parent State, but we cannot forget that that Parent State gains her strength by her Colonies, and that the Colonies, in turn, supply her by their manufactures, and other articles.

WE SAY the contemplated change is unjust, because England has said to Canada, "In order to give your Mills work, and to extend the transport of produce through your country, we will allow American Wheat to be brought into Canada at a small duty, and bring there ground, to be adapted to the use of Canadian flour." Depending upon these terms, we have invested hundreds of thousands in Milling operations, which must now be destroyed or sunk; because it were folly to suppose that Grain will be brought into Canada, for exportation, when it could be manufactured at one-half the price, and exported at about the cost from the United States. We shall need no protective Law here, if the law at home will pass, because the prices here can never rise above those in the neighboring Republic, and surely with the stated advantages in her own Country she will have no reason to seek the inter-mediation of Canada, when she will be received upon so much better terms herself, without us.

WE CANNOT want in Canada. We have all the necessities of life within us, and we cannot be annihilated, but the question is, can we advance? Can we go on prospering? Can we not only increase our population, but our wealth under the new system of the Mother Country?

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F. MANNANY, President,
GEORGE BENJAMIN, Clerk,

